

DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES OF BIRDS FROM MIDDLE AMERICA.

By ROBERT RIDGWAY.

1. *Catharus fumosus*, sp. nov.

Catharus mexicanus, SCL., P. Z. S. 1866, 69 (part; spec. ex Costa Rica).—LAWR., Ann. Lyc. N. Y. ix, 1868, 90 (Costa Rica).—SALVIN, P. Z. S. 1870, 179 (Veragua).—SCL. & SALV., Nom. Neotr 1873, 1 (part).—SALV. & GODM., Biol. Centr. Am. i, 1879, 6 (part; Costa Rica; Veragua).

Habitat.—Costa Rica and Veragua.

SP. CHAR.—Similar to *C. mexicanus* (BP.), but rather larger and the coloration much darker; the upper parts (except head) dark smoky olive, with centers of feathers on back blackish, and inner webs of tail-feathers decidedly blackish; lower parts deep smoky gray becoming dull buffy white (not pure white, as in *C. mexicanus*) only on narrow median line of belly, and the under tail-coverts nearly pure white instead of decidedly buffy.

Adult male (No. 101765, Costa Rica, October 20, 1884; José C. Zeledon): Head uniform black, lightening gradually below through grayish dusky on malar region to light smoky gray on chin and throat; rest of upper parts deep smoky olive (without the brownish cast of *C. mexicanus*); the feathers of the back dusky slate or blackish centrally (this mostly concealed, however); inner webs of tail-feathers and larger wing-feathers blackish dusky; lower parts smoky gray, somewhat paler or slightly mixed with whitish (more buffy anteriorly) on chin and throat, strongly washed with olive on sides of breast (feathers of chest and median line of breast also narrowly margined with this color); median line of belly and anal region dull buffy white; under tail-coverts nearly pure white, the shorter feathers edged with smoky-grayish. "Bill and eyelids orange-red, culmen black, iris dark-brown, feet and legs lemon-yellow." (ZELEDON, MS.) Length (dried skin), 6.25; wing, 3.60; tail, 2.60; exposed culmen, .58; depth of bill at base, .20; tarsus, 1.20; middle toe, .70.

Although I have only one specimen of each for comparison, there can not, I think, be any question of the propriety of separating this bird from true *C. mexicanus*. The example of the latter, which has been examined in this connection, is one from Guatemala, belonging to the collection of Mr. George N. Lawrence, but since it agrees very closely with descriptions of Mexican specimens, I have no doubt it belongs to the same form.

Apart from the differences pointed out in the diagnosis, it may be mentioned that the color of the wings and tail is entirely different in the two species, being dusky brown with bister-brown edgings in *C. mexicanus*, and slaty black with olivaceous edgings in *C. fumosus*.

2. *Mimus gracilis leucophæus*, subsp. nov.

Mimus gilvus gracilis RIDGW., Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. viii, 1885, 562 (nec *M. gracilis* CAB.)

SUBSP. CHAR.—Similar to *M. gracilis* CAB., but much purer ash-gray above, purer white beneath, and with white at end of lateral tail-feather more extended, occupying not less than terminal half of the feather.

Adult in winter plumage: Above pure ash-gray, becoming decidedly paler, or ashy white, on forehead and superciliary region; wings and tail deep black, the feathers edged with ash-gray (most broadly on secondaries); middle and greater wing-coverts narrowly but very sharply tipped with pure white, forming two distinct bands; second to sixth primaries edged in middle portion with white, elsewhere more narrowly with grayish; tail-feathers, except middle pair, broadly tipped with white, this on outer feather occupying all of outer web and about the terminal half of the inner web (or extending 1.95–2.15 from the tip); on other feathers gradually decreases in extent until on the fifth it forms a terminal spot only about .60–.80 in extent, and much tinged with brownish gray. Lores and a narrow and rather indistinct post-ocular streak dusky grayish; lower parts, including sides of head below eyes, pure white, very faintly tinged on chest and sides with pale grayish. Bill and feet deep black. Length (skins) about 9.50–10.50; wing 3.95–4.35, tail 5–5.30 (graduation .95–1.20), exposed culmen .65–.72, tarsus 1.20–1.30.

Seven adults from Cozumel agree in the differences pointed out above as distinguishing this insular race from that of the main land. Of the latter four adults have been examined, all from Merida, Yucatan, obtained in December and February, and therefore in plumage corresponding with those from Cozumel.

3. *Harporhynchus longirostris sennetti*, subsp. nov.

Harporhynchus longirostris BAIRD, B. N. Am. 1858, 352 (part, Lower Rio Grande); ed. 1860, pl. 52; Cat. N. Am. B. 1859, No. 260; Rep. Mex. Bound. Surv., ii, pt. ii. Birds, 13, pl. 14; Review, 1864, 44 (part, Lower Rio Grande).—BUTCH. Pr. Ac. Nat. Sci., Phil. 1868, 149 (Laredo, Tex.).—A. O. U. Check List., 1886, No. 706.—RIDGW. Man. N. Am. B. 1887, 544.

Harporhynchus rufus, var. *longirostris* COUES, Key, 1872, 75; Check List, 1873, No. 10a.—B. B. & R., Hist. N. Am. B. i., 1874, 39, pl. 3, fig. 2.

Harporhynchus rufus longirostris SENNETT, Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr. iv., No. 1, 1878, 3 (Brownsville and Hidalgo, Tex.; habits, etc.); ib. v., No. 3, 1879, 372 (Lomita Ranch, s. Texas).—RIDGW. Nom. N. Am. B., 1881, No. 13a.—COUES, 2d Check List, 1882, No. 18; 2d Key, 1884, 251.

SUBSP. CHAR.—Similar to *H. longirostris* LAFR., but larger and decidedly duller or more grayish brown above.

Adult: Above dull light vandyke-brown, varying to dull grayish brown, becoming dull brownish gray on forehead and sides of head and neck; middle and greater wing-coverts dusky brown subterminally, their tips white or buffy white, forming two distinct but rather narrow bands. Lores, cheeks, and malar region dull white, the second (sometimes posterior portion of last also) barred or transversely spotted with

dusky grayish or grayish brown. Lower parts white or buffy white (sometimes more strongly tinged with buffy), quite immaculate on chin, throat, and abdomen; along each side of throat a series of blackish or dusky streaks, sometimes crowded or coalesced into a nearly continuous streak; chest, breast, sides, and flanks sharply streaked with black or dusky, these streaks usually more or less wedge-shaped anteriorly; under tail-coverts more decidedly buffy, the central or concealed portion of the feathers clear (usually light) brown. Bill black or brownish black, the basal half of under mandible pale-colored. Length (before skinning) 11–11.75, wing 3.90–4.15 (4.01), tail 4.95–5.45 (5.19), exposed culmen .95–1.15 (1.03), bill from nasal fossa .75–.88 (.78), tarsus 1.30–1.45 (1.37).

Young: Essentially like adults, but wing-bands buffy and less sharply defined, markings on lower parts duller and less sharply defined, and under tail-coverts without brown central spaces.

Upon comparing a series of nineteen adults of this species from southern Texas with specimens of true *H. longirostris* from Mexico, I was much surprised to find them so different. The difference in coloration is not only very constant, but so obvious as to enable one to at once separate the birds into two series.

I take much pleasure in naming the Texan race after Mr. George B. Sennett, to whom is due so large a proportion of our knowledge of the birds of southern Texas, and to whom I am indebted for the loan of his entire series of the new form.

4. *Campylorhynchus castaneus*, sp. nov.

Campylorhynchus capistratus (nec GRAY, ex LESS.) SCL., Pr. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phil., 1856, 264 (part); Catal. 1862, 17, (part? Escuintla Guat.)—SCL. & SALV., Ibis, 1859, 8 (Belize); Nom. Neotr. 1873, 5 (part).—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1860, 317 (Honduras).—BAIRD, Review, 1864, 104 (part; Savanna Grande, Guat.).—SALV., Ibis, 1866, 202 (Guatemala).—SALV. & GODM., Biol. Centr. Am., Aves, i, 1880, 64 (part).—SHARPE, Cat. B, Br. Mus. vi, 1881, 191 (part).

Campylorhynchus rufinucha (nec LAFR.) SALV., Ibis, 1866, 191 (Montagua Valley, Guatemala).

SP. CHAR.—Resembling *C. capistratus* (LESS.), but back and scapulars entirely uniform chestnut, the rump also plain chestnut superficially, though with concealed streaks of white and black; size less (wing 2.80–2.90, tail 2.50–2.75, exposed culmen .75–.80, tarsus .95–1.05).

Habitat.—Guatemala and Honduras. (Type, No. 42588, Spanish Honduras; Ilges & Sauter).

Three specimens (one from Savanna Grande, Guatemala, and two from Spanish Honduras differ conspicuously in the above characters from five examples of *C. capistratus*, from Nicaragua (Suenyá and San Juan del Sur) and Costa Rica (Punta Arenas and La Palma). I have not yet seen a Mexican species of either form, *C. rufinucha* LAFR. being unquestionably a distinct species.*

*One of the Mirador examples, (No. 28041) referred by Professor Baird to *C. rufinucha* is certainly a *C. humilis* SCL. in very much worn plumage.

5. *Thryothorus rufalbus castanonotus*, subsp. nov.

Thryothorus rufalbus (nec LAFR.) SCL., P. Z. S. 1856, 140 (Chiriqui); Catal. 1862, 20 (Sta. Marta and Bogota; Trinidad).—CAB., J. f. O. 1860, 408 (Costa Rica).—LAWR., Ann. Lye. N. Y. viii, 1863-'65, 483 (Isth. Panama), 175 (Chiriqui).—SCL. & SALV., P. Z. S. 1864, 345 (Panama); Nom. Neotr. 1873, 6 (part).—FRANTZ, J. f. O. 1869, 291 (Costa Rica).—SALV., P. Z. S. 1870, 181 (Veragua).

Thryophilus rufalbus, var. *rufalbus* BAIRD, Review, 1864, 128 (Isth. Panama; Costa Rica).

Thryophilus rufalbus LAW., Ann. Lye. N. Y. ix, 1868, 92 (Costa Rica).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Neotr. 1873, 6 (part; Colombia; Venezuela).—SALV. & GODM. Biol. Centr. Am., Aves, i, 1879, 82 (part); Ibis, 1880, 116 (Sta. Marta, Colombia).—SHARPE, Cat. B, Br. Mus. vi, 1881, 212 (part).

Troglodytes rufalbus GRAY, Gen. B. i, 1847, 158; Hand-l. i, 1869, No. 2953.

? *Troglodytes cumanensis* CAB., J. f. O. 1860, 408 (Cartagena, Colombia).

? *Thryothorus venezuelensis* CAB., Mus. Hein. i, 1850, 78 (Venezuela).

Thryothorus longirostris (nec VIEILL.) LAW., Ann. Lye. N. Y. vii, 1861, 320 (Isth. Panama).

SUBSP. CHAR.—Differing from true *T. rufalbus* (LAFR.) in purer white lower parts, distinct rusty-brown coloring of sides and flanks, and much narrower black bars on tail.

Habitat.—Nicaragua to Colombia. (Type, No. 81783, ♀ ad., Angostura, Costa Rica; José C. Zeledon.)

An examination of the type of *Thryothorus rufalbus* LAFR. (now in the museum of the Boston Society of Natural History) has shown it to be of the form named by Professor Baird (Review, p. 128) *Thryophilus rufalbus*, var. *poliopleura*. The latter name (based on specimens from Guatemala) therefore becomes a synonym of *T. rufalbus*, the southern form (considered by Professor Baird to be the true *T. rufalbus*) requiring a new name, since there appears to be none that are available. The type of *T. rufalbus* is described as from Mexico, which, if it be not from Guatemala, is probably correct.

6. *Microcerculus daulias*, sp. nov.

Microcerculus lusciniæ ZELEDON, Cat. Aves de Costa Rica, 1882, 3, No. 25; Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. viii, 1885, 105, No. 26.

SP. CHAR.—Related to *M. philomela* SCL., but brown of upper parts much more castaneous; upper tail-coverts more heavily barred with black; the lateral lower parts bright mummy-brown, distinctly barred with dusky; the median lower parts pale-brown, barred and spotted with dusky.

Habitat.—Costa Rica (Atlantic side).

Adult male (type, No. 68287, Talamanca, Costa Rica; Juan Cooper): Above, deep mummy-brown, inclining to chestnut-brown posteriorly; the feathers margined terminally with dusky, and many of them with one or more concealed bars of the same, those of the pileum with distinct central spots of dusky. Wings and tail dusky black; middle and greater wing-coverts narrowly tipped with deep black and crossed by a broader subterminal bar of light brown, the feathers edged with

the color of the back; lesser wing-coverts dusky centrally, then light brown, this margined externally with black. Auriculars and cheeks dull brownish gray, slightly paler, and somewhat mottled or spotted with darker, on the latter (malar) region; chin and throat similar, but somewhat paler and more distinctly spotted with dusky; chest and median line of breast and belly pale grayish brown, the first very distinctly and rather regularly barred with dusky, these markings changing on breast into a more lunulate form, and on belly into spots; entire sides and flanks bright mummy-brown, regularly and distinctly, but narrowly, barred with dusky; under tail-coverts black, tipped with sooty brown; under wing-coverts grayish fuliginous. Upper mandible black; lower, dark brown terminally, paler brown basally and on gonys; legs and feet dark brown. Length (skin), about 4.; wing, 2.35; tail, 1.10; exposed culmen, .63; bill from nostril, .50; from rictus, .92; tarsus, .90; middle toe, .62.

This bird differs from *C. luscini* SALV., from Veragua and Panama, in grayish and distinctly spotted and barred chin and throat, much brighter colored and very distinctly marked under-surface of the body; darker, more castaneous, and distinctly marked upper parts, and large size. It is beyond question more closely related to *C. philomela* SCL., of Guatemala, but differs decidedly in the characters pointed out above.

7. *Dendroornis lawrencei*, sp. nov.

"*Dendroornis guttatus* (LICHT.);" LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vii, 1861, 292 (Panama).

"*Dendroornis pardalotus* (VIEILL.);" LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. viii, 1863, 4 (Panama).

"*Dendroornis nana* LAWR." SCL. & SALV., P. Z. S. 1864, 355 (*nee* LAWR.) (Panama).—(?) SALVIN, P. Z. S. 1870, 193 (Veragua; "agrees with Panama specimens referred to this species").

"*Dendroornis susurrans* (JARD.);" SCL. & SALV. P. Z. S. 1870, 839 (part; Panama; Veragua).

SP. CHAR.—Similar in coloration to *D. ocellata* (SPIX),* but with chin and upper half of throat entirely immaculate light buff (paler on chin), the tail longer, and the bill much larger and more compressed, with upper mandible wholly brownish black instead of light brown. Length (skin), 8.60; wing, 4.10; tail, 4.20; exposed culmen, 1.35; bill, from nostril, 1; depth at nostril, .28; tarsus, .88.†

Habitat.—Panama. (Type, No. 53809, ♂ ad.; J. McLeannan.)

This species differs so conspicuously from *D. susurrans* (JARD.), from Tobago, that a comparison is scarcely necessary.

* Compared with a type-specimen of *Dendrocolaptes chunchotambo* TSCHUDI, said by SCLATER (MS. on label) to be "*=Dendroornis ocellata* (SPIX)"; but the two may be distinct, since the specimen in question does not agree very well with Spix's description and figure.

† The specimen of *D. chunchotambo* mentioned above measures as follows: Wing, 4.10; tail, 3.90; exposed culmen, 1.25; bill, from nostril, .90; depth at nostril, .22; tarsus, .87.

8. *Dendroornis lawrencei costaricensis*, subsp. nov.

"*Dendroornis pardalotus* VIEILL." LAWR., Ann. Lyc. N. Y. ix, 1868, 107 (Tucurrique, Costa Rica).

"*Dendroornis nana* LAWR." SCL. & SALV., P. Z. S. 1870, 837 (coast of Honduras).

"*Dendroornis susurraus* (JARD.)" SCL. & SALV., P. Z. S. 1870, 839 (part; Costa Rica).

SUBSP. CHAR.—Similar to *D. lawrencei*, nobis, from Panama, but larger (the bill especially) and deeper colored. Length (skins), 8.–9.30; wing, 3.85–4.30; tail, 3.70–4.; exposed culmen, 1.30–1.50; bill from nostril, 1.05–1.12; tarsus, .85–.90.

Habitat.—Costa Rica; Nicaragua (Greytown). (Type, No. 41404, ♂ ad., Tucurrique, Costa Rica, March 15, 1865; F. Carmiol.)